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VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.

"THERE'S NOT A HEADACHE
IN A WHOLE CASE."

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

On the 16th March, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, Sergeant William Jones Kane, Hongkong Police, to LILIAN MAISON, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SMITH, of Eye, Suffolk. (Suffolk papers please copy.)

MARRIAGE.
On the 16th March, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, Sergeant William Jones Kane, Hongkong Police, to LILIAN MAISON, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN SMITH, of Eye, Suffolk. (Suffolk papers please copy.)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DE VORUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 17TH MARCH, 1904

In the "Papers relating to Tibet," published last month by the British Foreign Office, we get a very full and complete explanation of the much-discussed act of the British Government in despatching a mission to Tibet. The Papers go back to October, 1889, and close with a despatch to the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy dated January 30th of this year. Among the most interesting portions of the correspondence are the despatches which disclose the Anglo-Russian relations with regard to Tibet. In October, 1900, the Tsar received in audience a high Tibetan personage described as "first Tsunilamba to the Dalai-Lama of Tibet," and in the following year this personage figures again at the head of a Tibetan Mission to the Tsar. According to the S. Petersburg Press, the Mission had for its object a political rapprochement with Russia "as the only Power able to counteract the intrigues of Great Britain." The British Minister at S. Petersburg was instructed to inform Count Lamsdorne that "His Majesty's Government could not regard with indifference any proceedings that might have a tendency to alter or disturb the existing 'status of Tibet'; and in reply to this communication the Russian Foreign Minister expressed his assent "and repeated his former statement that the mission was 'chiefly concerned with matters of religion, and had no political or diplomatic object or character.' This was in September, 1901. Nearly a year later the Chinese

papers were publishing what purported to be the text of an agreement alleged to have been secretly made between Russia and China, whereby, in return for a promise to uphold the integrity of China (!), the entire interest of China in Tibet would be relinquished to Russia. Sir ERNEST SATOW wired a translation of this alleged agreement to the Marquis of Lansdowne, at the same time mentioning that he had no reason to believe that any such document had been signed; but Sir ERNEST SATOW was instructed to warn the Chinese Government against the conclusion of any arrangement of this kind and to intimate to them at the same time that His Majesty's Government would, in the event of such a treaty being signed, be certainly forced to take steps for protecting the interests of Great Britain. Prince CHING and the Ministers of the Foreign Board, when this communication was made to them, strongly denied that there was any such agreement, or that any such arrangement had formed the subject of discussion between the Chinese and Russian Governments. The Government of India, however, were evidently not convinced by the Russian Government's assurance that these Tibetan missions to Russia had no political or diplomatic object, and they reminded the Marquis of Lansdowne that the Russian border nowhere even touches that of Tibet, and that the nearest point of Russian territory is considerably more than a thousand miles short of the Tibetan capital, which is situated in the extreme south, and in close proximity to the northern frontier of the Indian Empire, and the Government of India expressed itself as being of opinion "that the only way in which to counteract the danger by which 'we regard British interests as directly 'threatened in Tibet is to assume the 'initiative ourselves.' This was to be done by accepting China's proposals for a conference, but on condition that the conference should take place, not on the Indian Frontier, but at Lhasa, and that a representative of the Tibetan Government should participate in the proceedings. The mission was, of course, to have an armed escort. In this way alone did it appear to the Government of India that we of having an agreement which had been formally concluded with the Chinese subsequently repudiated by the Tibetans; and in no other way did they regard it as in the least likely that the wall of Tibetan impassivity and obstruction would be broken down. The Government of India proposed that the negotiations should cover not merely the small question of the Sikkim frontier, but the entire question of our future relations, commercial and otherwise, with Tibet. This dispatch also mentions that the Nepalese Government regarded the rumours of intrigue in Tibet with the most lively apprehension, and considered the future of the Nepal state to be directly involved; and, further, the Maharaja was prepared to co-operate with the Government of India in whatever way might be thought most desirable, either within or beyond the frontier for the frustration of designs which he held to be utterly inconsistent with the interests of his own country.

Further on in the Bluebook are given reports by Mr. WINTZ, the Political Officer for Sikkim, on his tour with a small escort along the disputed boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, the object of which was to turn out any Tibetan guards he might find on the Sikkim side of the boundary as laid down in the Convention of 1890. These operations led to a very interesting exchange of views between the Governments of Russia and England. In February, 1903, the British Foreign Office received a communication from the Russian Embassy which conveyed in what Lord LANSDOWNE described as language which seemed to him "unusual, and, indeed, minatory in tone," the statement that Russia might, in consequence of British action, take steps to protect her interests in that region. In an interview with the Russian Ambassador, Lord LANSDOWNE took up an attitude of considerable firmness. Reporting the conversation in a despatch, to the British Minister at S. Petersburg, he says:—"I went on to say that, as we were much 'more closely interested than Russia in 'Tibet, it followed that, should there be 'any display of Russian activity in that 'country, we should be obliged to reply by 'a display of activity not only equivalent 'to, but exceeding, that made by Russia. 'If they sent a mission or an expedition 'we should have to do the same, but in 'greater strength. As to our dealings with 'Tibet at this moment, I mentioned to his 'Excellency that we were endeavouring to

"obtain from the Tibetan authorities the 'fulfilment of pledges which had been given 'to us in 1890 in regard to the location of 'the frontier and in regard to trade facilities on the borders of Sikkim. 'We had 'found that it was of no use to deal with 'Tibet through China, owing to the dilatory 'methods of the Chinese Government, and 'the slowness of their influence over 'Tibet. It was absolutely necessary that 'these local questions should be disposed 'of to our satisfaction, and we should continue to take the necessary steps for this 'purpose.'"

While discussions between the two Governments were in progress the dispatch of a Mission to Lhasa was considered by the British Government to be undesirable, and the Government of India was so informed. Meanwhile in February, 1903, the Marquis of Lansdowne mentions in a despatch to Sir C. Scott that he had felt it his duty to tell the Russian Ambassador that His Majesty's Government had received from apparently trustworthy sources reports to the effect that Russia had lately concluded Agreements for the establishment of a Russian Protectorate over Tibet, and also, that if she had not already done so, she intended to establish Russian agents or Consular officers at Lhasa. The Marquis said he thought it of the utmost importance that as His Excellency had disclaimed on the part of Russia all political designs upon Tibet, he (Lord Lansdowne) ought to be in a position to state whether these rumours were, or were not, without foundation. It took some weeks to get a reply to this question from the Russian Government, but when it came it was an absolute denial of the reports. We quote from Lord LANSDOWNE's despatch to Sir C. Scott on the subject:—"Count Benckendorff went on 'to say that although the Russian Government had no designs whatever upon Tibet, 'they could not remain indifferent to any 'serious disturbance of the status quo in 'that country. Such a disturbance might 'render it necessary for them to safeguard 'their interests in Asia; not that, even in 'this case, they would desire to interfere 'in the affairs of Tibet, as their policy 'ne viseret le Tibet en aucun cas, but they 'might be obliged to take measures elsewhere. They regarded Tibet as forming 'a part of the Chinese Empire, in the 'His Excellency went on to say that he 'hoped that there was no question of any 'action on our part in regard to Tibet 'which might have the effect of raising 'questions of this kind. I told his Excellency that we had no idea of annexing 'the country, but he was well aware that 'it immediately adjoined our frontier, that 'we had treaties with the Tibetans, and a 'right to trade facilities. If this were 'denied to us, and if the Tibetans did not 'fulfil their treaty obligations, it would be 'absolutely necessary that we should insist 'upon our rights. His Excellency signified 'assent.'"

When, however, the Mission at last advanced, the Russian Ambassador called upon Lord LANSDOWNE, to whom he spoke "in earnest terms" on the subject. Lord LANSDOWNE reminded the Russian Minister that we had received the greatest provocation at the hands of the Tibetans, who had not only failed to fulfil their treaty obligations, but had virtually refused to negotiate. They had even gone the length of returning the letters which the British Government had addressed to the authorities at Lhasa, and more lately they had seized, and it was believed put to death two British subjects, and had also carried off the transport animals provided for the use of the Commission. Our forbearance in the past, Lord LANSDOWNE said, had led the Tibetans to believe that we could be ill-treated with impunity. The report of the conversation as given by Lord LANSDOWNE goes on to say that he told the Russian Ambassador he:—"was firmly convinced that the Russian Government would not have shown as 'much patience as we had, and that they 'would have been at Lhasa by this time. I 'felt bound to add that it seemed to me 'beyond measure strange that these protests 'should be made by the Government of a 'Power which had, all over the world, never 'hesitated to encroach upon its neighbours 'when the circumstances seemed to require 'it. If the Russian Government had a right 'to complain of us for taking steps in order 'to obtain reparation from the Tibetans by 'advancing into Tibetan territory, what kind 'of language should we not be entitled to 'use in regard to Russian encroachments in 'Manchuria, Turkestan, and Persia?" That in brief is the official history of the Tibetan question, and it only remains to add that it is as difficult to accept the assurances of the Russian Government in regard to Tibet as it has been to believe in the similar assurances given to the world with regard to Manchuria; for as late as Decem-

ber last the Viceroy of India cabled to the Government a report by Colonel Younghusband that "information support 'Tibetans are relying on Russian support 'and that Russian arms have entered 'Tibet, has now been received from several 'independent sources."

May 2nd, at 10 a.m., is the date fixed for the formal inauguration of the S. Louis Exposition.

Sixty-three candidates have paid fees for the Oxford Local Examinations, to be held in July next. Entries closed at noon yesterday.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company's steamer *Scotia* has been wrecked off the island of Guam.

H.E. Major-General Villiers Hatton, C.B., in compliance with the Shanghai Municipal Council's request, has notified his intention to detach a field officer to inspect and report on the Volunteer Corps there.

Mr. Fergusson, Secretary to the Philippine Government, is taking a committee of fifty Filipinos to the S. Louis Exposition. Berths have been engaged on the *Siberia*, which sails from Hongkong on April 30th.

The financial report of the Bank of Taiwan to the 31st December last shows a net profit of 153,714 yen. The total assets amounted to 18,073,360 yen. The Bank has an authorised capital of 5,000,000 yen, only half of which is paid up, and the reserve fund amounts to 299,500 yen.

A French subject named Henri Fouque and a Japanese have been committed for trial at Yokohama on a charge of fraudulently obtaining 2,785 yen from the Yokohama Specie Bank and a Chinese exchange, as well as an attempt to defraud the Russo-Chinese Bank of 13,500 yen by means of forged cheques.

Inspector J. H. Gidley, of the Hongkong Police, and Mrs. Gidley sailed yesterday for the Room for the Straits Settlements. Inspector Gidley has been in indifferent health for some time back, and has gone on leave to recruit. He and Mrs. Gidley will land at Singapore and afterwards go on to Selangor. Inspector Gidley is one of the most valued detectives on Mr. Hanson's staff.

A big fire took place on the 10th inst. at Shanghai. It started in the Yang Lung Cotton Mill, in Amoy Road, and spread to the surrounding buildings. Ten houses and the Ewo Yik Cotton Mill were destroyed, while the mill in which the fire broke out was only partially destroyed. A fire engine from the Town Hall turned out in evening dress and Masonic regalia. Damage is estimated at 10,000 taels.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

H. Scott & Co.	£100
Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C.	25
Sperry Flour Co.	25
A. S. Watson & Co.	25
J. J. dos Remedios & Co.	25
China Export, Import, & B. Co.	20
Kruse & Co.	20
Tata & Co.	10
Bismarck & Co.	5

House-boys in Shanghai appear to be as much given to thieving and like malpractices as they are in Hongkong. At the Mixed Court a boy was charged with forging a cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$12.65 and tendering same for payment with intent to defraud. Prisoner was in addition charged with misappropriating a cheque for \$12.55, the property of Dr. A. P. Parker. Dr. Parker complained that two cheques had been taken from his cheque-book. He did not wish to press the case against the boy as he believed it was his first offence. Prisoner was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

A sad case of suicide at Yokohama is reported in the Japan papers, the victim being a Mr. D. Bacon, an American, who had recently come to Japan. According to the account given in the *Japan Gazette*, it appeared that the deceased was invited to dinner at the residence of Mrs. Forrest, No. 26, Bluff. After dinner a dance took place, but Mr. Bacon did not participate in it, having retired to a back room. About one o'clock one of the ladies present went to the room where Mr. Bacon was, and was horrified to observe that he was holding a revolver with its muzzle pointing at his temple. Before she could stop him, Mr. Bacon pulled the trigger and fell down dead, the ball penetrating into his brain. Mr. Bacon is described as the son of a well-known New York merchant who has a connection with the Standard Oil Company.

NAVAL NOTES.

The U. S. S. *Kentucky* arrived from Manila on the afternoon of the 15th inst. The U. S. collier *Nanshan* arrived from Cavite shortly before noon yesterday with 3,000 tons of coal for the U. S. fleet in these waters. At about 7 a.m. yesterday morning H.M.S. *Cressy* removed from her moorings in the Merchant Anchorage to the Navy berth vacated by the *Leviathan* when she went to Japan. H.M.S. *Glory* (the flagship) has come out of dock and is now alongside. H.M.S. *Talbot* left for Shanghai at 7.30 a.m. yesterday. H.M. gun-boat *Moorhen* has left for the Canton River. The Chinese gun-boat *Kuang Yuen*, Capt. King Chow, left Canton on the evening of the 15th, arriving here yesterday morning.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

GENERAL NEWS.

FIRST TRAIN INTO TSINANFU.

SHANGHAI, Mar. 16, 7.30 p.m.
The first train into Tsinanfu arrived there at 9 p.m. last night. It was gaily decorated, and the Governor's band played selections on its arrival. The illuminations and fireworks display made up a most striking scene.

THE PHILIPPINES FREE OF CHOLERA.

MANILA, 16th Mar. 5.43 p.m.
The Health Board has abolished the restrictions on produce and foodstuffs owing to the Philippines being now totally free of cholera.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE WAR.

LONDON, 14th March.
The wreck of a destroyer sunk in Pigeon Bay on the 25th February is ascertained to be the *Vauhtelms* (Russian).

A Press steamer from Chefoo on Saturday, approached within close view of the two forts (Port Arthur), the upper one of which had apparently suffered terribly. A vast cloud of smoke was ascending from the New City in three columns, and no troops, flags, or other signs of life were visible.

The reported sinking of a Japanese destroyer, and damage to the cruiser *Takasago* on the 10th inst., are officially denied. The damage to the destroyers will be repaired in a week, and it is not necessary to dock them.

The rumours of the evacuation of Port Arthur have been proved to be baseless.

The attack on Port Arthur on the 10th inst. finished with a bombardment of Port Arthur by the battleships, which fired 190 shells from their 12in. guns, over the promontory, at an unseen target, the cruisers at sea directing the aim by signals. The Japanese had previously destroyed the signal-station, mines, and depot on the island of Samshantuo in Talienwan Bay.

MINOTA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, 14th March.
The *Dmitri Donkov* in patrolling the North Egyptian coast stopped the German steamer *Stuttgart* and the British steamer *Mortlake*. The latter was bound from Batoum to India; the cruiser fired across her bows and inspected her papers.

THE JAPANESE WAR BONDS.

LONDON, 14th March.
A Tokyo official despatch states that the first issue of 100,000,000 yen war bonds was covered 4½ times.

THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

To-day, at 4 p.m., the semi-final of the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield competition will be played off at Happy Valley between H.M.S. *Ocean* and H.M.S. *Albion*.

A POLICE WEDDING.

A pretty wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday, the contracting parties being Sergeant William John Kerr, of the Hongkong Police, and Miss Lilian Maude Smith, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, of Eye, Suffolk. A goodly number of the Sergeant's brother officers, and interested spectators, assembled at the Cathedral at 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremony. The Rev. F. T. Johnson was the officiating clergyman. The bride, who was given away by Inspector Langley, was attired in a Japanese silk dress, trimmed with guipure, a wreath of orange blossoms and veil. She also wore a valuable gold watch and chain, and gold bracelet, the gifts of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of flowers. The bridesmaid, Miss Rosie Langley (daughter of Inspector and Mrs. Langley), was prettily dressed, and wore a gold bangle, the gift of the best man. Sergeant Davitt (one of the bridegroom's brother officers) performed the duties of best man. As the happy pair left the church they were greeted with a fall shower of rice. A reception was held at Thomas's Hotel, where Sergeant and Mrs. Kerr received the good wishes of their many friends. The wedding cake, which was handsomely decorated was supplied by Mr. Weissmann, of the European Bakery. Later in the day, Sergeant and Mrs. Kerr left the Colony by the *Huangshan* for Macao, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of a large number of presents.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 16th at 11.42 a.m. The barometer has risen moderately in Japan and fallen at all other stations, particularly at those in the north of China.

Gradients are moderate in the China coast and over the China Sea. Moderate N.E. winds will prevail over the whole of this area. Forecast—Moderate N.E. winds; overcast, occasional light rain.

WAR NOTES.

A MISSION TO CORIA.

Marquis Ito, the *Kobe Chronicle* says, is to be sent as a Special Ambassador to Corea, nominally to convey an Imperial Message to the Emperor of Corea on the death of one of the Korean Imperial Princes, but in all probability to act as adviser to the Korean Government and inaugurate a policy of reform. His suite is composed of General Usugawa, Rear-Admiral Sakamoto, Viscount Higashizono (Chamberlain), and others. During the Japan-China War, Count Ito was sent to Corea to act as adviser, and the appointment of Marquis Ito would seem to be of a similar nature. Marquis Ito and his suite were expected to leave Tokyo about the 15th inst.

THE PATRIOTISM OF THE GEISHA.

The general desire to contribute to the War Fund is resulting, the *Kobe Chronicle* notices, in some amusing methods of saving the yen. A section of *Kobe geisha* have decided to dress their hair in foreign style—a work which can be done with their own dainty hands—thereby saving the money usually given to the professional hairdresser who arranges the elaborate coiffure of the Japanese female. But what of the poor hairdresser? The wearing of rings by geisha was also to be prohibited, but finding it rather difficult to enforce this rule a fifty-sen tax is collected by the guild from those who will not dispense with rings.

THE PORT ARTHUR ENGAGEMENTS.

According to Japan papers, a naval engineer, engaged in naval construction, who has been recently staying at Port Arthur, says:—

The *Tarevitch* was torpedoed in her starboard bow and is aground for one quarter of her length. She can fire, but not move.

The *Reliance* was also torpedoed in her starboard bow and had to be beached. She must be docked, but repairs cannot be executed at Port Arthur. A few guns are available for operation.

The *Petrovskiy* was struck by one shell below her water-line in the bows, and sustained no particular damage in her upper works.

The *Palada*, which was torpedoed on the 8th ult., sustained considerable damage, but is now afloat. She cannot be repaired.

The *Asold* lost one of her funnels and had a 6-in. gun smashed.

The *Novik* had a hole made below her water-line and went into dry dock at Port Arthur.

The *Diana* was struck by one or more shots but no serious damage was done.

The *Bayan* was entirely destroyed, and lying on the rocks.

ADMIRAL NOEL.

According to a London telegram, Vice Admiral Sir Gerald Noel, K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, who arrived in Hongkong a few days ago, was passenger on board the P. & O. steamer *Mongolia* when chased by the Russian squadron in the Red Sea.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN JAPAN.

In the action taken by the authorities against the *Osaka Mainichi* for violation of the regulations against the publishing of arms and navy movements, &c., the publisher has been fined 20 yen in the Osaka Chiba Saibansho.

TO-DAY'S ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

To-day, being the 17th of March, is the occasion of an annual eclipse of the sun. It will be visible at Hongkong as a partial eclipse, commencing at 12 hours 47.2 minutes p.m. The greatest phase of the eclipse will be at 2 hours 55.7 minutes p.m., while the eclipse finishes at 4 hours 8.1 minutes p.m. The line of the centre of the eclipse commences two or three hundred miles east of Africa in Lat. 10 degrees South. From that point it comes east across the Pacific, north of Madagascar and Sumatra then across the north of the Malay Peninsula, Gulf of Siam, South Siam, Cochinchina, North Luzon, and it ends due south of Kamohaka, in Latitude 25 North. The magnitude of the sun's eclipse at Hongkong will be .827.

The next eclipse will be on September the 9th, but this one will not be visible at Hongkong. It will be visible as a partial eclipse from some of the islands in the South Pacific, Peru, Ecuador, and New Granada, and down the Chilean coast shortly before sunset.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 16th March.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

SEQUEL TO THE RACES.

Mr. J. E. Sinclair, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., sued Mr. D. Macdonald (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) for \$100 damages alleged to have been caused to the plaintiff's bicycle by defendant's pony. It appeared that Mr. Sinclair was riding on his bicycle on the Happy Valley early one morning before the races. Mr. Macdonald's pony was being brought back from training on the Racecourse by a mafio. It was alleged to have shied at plaintiff's machine and to have kicked out, hitting the saddle of the bicycle with its hind hoof, throwing Mr. Sinclair off and breaking the machine in two. Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, & Beeson, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. John Hays, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, & Master, solicitors, represented the defendant.

After hearing evidence.

His Lordship held that it had not been proved to his satisfaction that the pony that kicked the bicycle was the property of the defendant, and he accordingly gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE HONGKONG BRANCH.

The report of the Committee of the Hongkong branch of the China Association for presentation at the annual meeting, which will take place at the Chamber of Commerce room this afternoon, is as follows:—

The last report was issued on the 30th September, 1902; and the present review is intended to cover the period from that date to the 31st January, 1904. The questions which have occupied the attention of the committee have not been of so momentous a character as those dealt with in some previous years, but some important subjects have been handled, with gratifying results in several cases, while as regards others it is hoped that the seed sown will ultimately bear fruit. The following are the chief questions that have come before the committee:—

Internal Taxation of Foreign Imports.—During the period under review, several attempts have been made by the provincial authorities in the Two Kwang to impose new taxes on imports, and more especially on prepared opium. Thanks, however, to the energetic action of Consul-General Scott, whose representations were heartily seconded by your committee, these efforts failed, and the proposed taxes were withdrawn. For the present the energies of the mandarins in this direction have slackened; but a strict watch will be necessary to check the first attempt to impose new unauthorized taxes.

Opening of Ports of Call on the West River.—Eight ports of call have been opened on the West River—a valuable concession due in no small degree to the urgent representations of this association. The trade in the West River is showing an encouraging development.

The Study of Practical Chinese.—On the representation of the association of the excellent work done by the Department of Practical Chinese in the University of London, the Colonial Government have been induced to make a grant-in-aid of £30 to this object, for which the thanks of the association are due to H.E. Sir Henry Blake.

Violation of British Sovereignty in Hongkong.—In May last, consequent on the revelations made in the Supreme Court, during the trial of a Chinese named Lui Chiu, as accessory in the murder of a Chinese schoolmaster named Young Kue Waa, at his house in Gage Street, by shooting him with a revolver, the committee addressed a letter to the London office, asking them to lay the facts before the Foreign Office. The evidence adduced showed clearly that four men, tempted by the offer of a large monetary reward and official rank made by the Cantonese Government, arranged to assassinate Young Kue Waa, who belonged to the Chinese Reform Party, and accomplished their purpose on the 10th January, 1901, but the prisoner was not arrested until two years later. In the result he was found guilty, sentenced, and executed. The committee, however, urged that reparation for the flagrant violation of the King's Sovereignty committed should be strenuously demanded. The matter was laid before the Foreign Office by the London branch, and a copy of the letter sent by this committee to the Colonial Government for transmission to the Secretary of State; but up to the present no answer has been received from the Foreign Office.

Foreign Post Offices in China.—An inquiry having been addressed to the association in London, from the Board of Trade, as to whether further ports of call were necessary in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s itinerary for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of the mails in China, the question of the maintenance of Post Offices in Chinese treaty ports by Foreign Powers was raised, and some correspondence has passed thereon. Your committee expressed the opinion that, while they did not wish to recommend the methods adopted by some Powers for thus extending their influence, they deemed it desirable that British officials should be careful not to surrender any sign or symbol of authority now possessed in the treaty ports. It is satisfactory to record that the British Government has taken note of this expression of opinion, and so far from reducing the number of British postal agencies, has recently added a fresh one at Chefoo.

The Opening of Kongmoon.—The port of Kongmoon was to be formally opened to foreign trade on the 7th March, and Mr. H. H. Fox has been appointed British Consular agent.

The Proposed Opening of Waichow.—It having been reported last autumn that the Chinese had no intention of opening Waichow to foreign trade, as under the conditions of Section 12 of Art. VIII. of the Mackay Treaty this could only be claimed when that Article came into force, a letter was in December last addressed to the London branch asking them, for reasons set out at length, to ask the Foreign Office to press for this concession at the same time that Kongmoon was opened. A copy of this letter was forwarded to the Foreign Office, and another was transmitted by the Hongkong Government to the Colonial Office, accompanied with a strong recommendation in favour thereof, but up to date no reply has been received from Downing Street.

Railway Construction in Kwangtung.—At the same time the association made a forcible representation on the subject of the delay in proceeding with the construction of the projected Canton-Kowloon Railway, and offered some suggestions as to the route to be traversed, also recommending the construction of a branch from Shoklung to Waichow. A copy of this letter was also despatched by the London office to the British and Chinese Corporation, who hold the concession for laying the Kowloon-Canton line; and it has been considered by the directorate, with what result we have yet to learn. Your committee do not intend to lose

sight of this most important question, which is, they are glad to know, receiving the strong and sympathetic support of the Colonial Government.

The Occupation of Newchwang by the Russians.—The continued occupation of the treaty port of Newchwang by the Russians, and their active interference with its trade by collecting the Customs and port dues, imposing quarantine regulations, and in other ways treating it as conquered territory, has greatly exercised the association during the past year, and several appeals to the Foreign Office to interfere on behalf of the British interests assailed have been made. So far, however, these appeals and all representations from Downing Street to St. Petersburg consequent thereon have been unproductive of result. Now that hostilities have broken out between Russia and Japan, the question appears likely to be settled in the meantime by the retirement of the Russian troops in occupation of the port, but it is to be hoped that in any future negotiations Great Britain and other Treaty Powers will rigidly insist upon Newchwang being restored to its original position as a Chinese treaty port, and left in the undisturbed control of Peking.

Omissions from the U. S. Treaty with China.—A letter having been addressed to the Foreign Office—in which this branch concurred—pointing out certain omissions in the Commercial Treaty between the United States and China with regard to the allocation of the surtax to the Provincial Chinese Governments to compensate for the loss of *lekin* which is arranged for in the British Treaty, and the absence of any agreement about the excise to be levied on machine-made yarn, cloth, or other products of foreign type in China, a reply has been received pointing out that the fact that the United States Government have not stipulated for all the conditions attached to those engagements by Great Britain need not necessarily be taken as indicating that they attribute no importance to the points referred to by the association.

Mr. Chamberlain's Scheme for Tariff Reform.—In January of this year, in response to suggestions, the committee considered the advisability of despatching a telegram expressing approval of and sympathy with the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in his efforts to promote reform in the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom, and obtained the views of the members by circular. The proposal was endorsed by nearly all the members, only two voting against it. The following telegram was accordingly despatched on the 13th January:—“Large majority members Hongkong Branch China Association warmly support your fiscal aims. Consider reciprocal treaties absolutely necessary, failing which recommend adoption of retaliation.” A letter confirming the telegram was mailed on the 14th January, and copies of same were forwarded to the London branch of the association and to the Colonial Secretary, for the information of the Governor of Hongkong. A letter has been received from Mr. Chamberlain's private secretary acknowledging receipt of the telegram.

The Chairmanship.—On the departure, in February, 1904, of Mr. Playfair to England, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who had accepted a seat on the committee, was elected acting chairman, but after holding office for about a month Mr. Pollock resigned, on the ground that the performance of the duties clashed with his professional interests. Mr. R. C. Wilcox thereupon took up the reins and acted as chairman until Mr. Playfair's return; and when soon afterwards that gentleman was obliged, through an affection of the eyes, to resign the post, Mr. Wilcox was unanimously elected chairman.

The Committee.—There have been several changes in the personnel of the Committee during the period under review. Mr. Postle, who has left the Colony, has been replaced by Mr. D. B. Lw; the Hon. C. S. Sharp by Mr. A. G. Wood; Mr. Medhurst, who has gone home for a trip, has been succeeded by Mr. E. S. Wheeler; and the Hon. R. Shawen by Mr. W. Saunders. The Committee now consists of Messrs R. C. Wilcox (Chairman), D. B. Lw, G. W. F. Playfair, W. J. Saunders, H. E. Tomkins, E. S. Wheeler, A. G. Wood, and C. Pemberton (Hon. Secretary).

The Accounts.—The Hon. Secretary's accounts, which are annexed, show a credit balance in hand of \$1,173.21.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Chairman.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 16th March.

BEFORE MR. T. SENCORBE SMITH
(POLICE MAGISTRATE).

MAGIC AND MADNESS.

Chow Wing Kwee presented Kung Chi Wa for stabbing him in the abdomen, on the 2nd inst. at his house in Market Street. Evidence was adduced to show that complainant was admitted into the Government Civil Hospital at 2.30 a.m. on the 2nd inst., suffering from a stab-wound in his abdomen just over the left side of the liver. He was in a critical condition for several days, but had eventually recovered and was discharged from the hospital as cured on the 14th inst. The wound might have been inflicted with the knife produced in Court.

Complainant, Kung Chi Wa, said that on the 2nd inst. at about 2 a.m., prisoner came to his house saying he wanted to search the place and count the people in it. Complainant opened the door, and was immediately stabbed in the abdomen by the prisoner, whom he did not know and had never seen before. Complainant said

he did nothing to cause the attack. He did not even have time to speak to prisoner before he was stabbed.

Young Sam, wife of complainant, called and affirmed that she was a fortune-teller. Prisoner's wife came to her to have her fortune told. She said her husband was a very unlucky man, and could not get any work. That was on the 26th ult. She said things would be all right soon. Prisoner came at 12.30 a.m. on the 2nd inst. and said he was a P.C., and he said he was going to put several persons to death by magic. He went away, and returned at 2 a.m., and in the meantime witness reported the matter to the police. When he returned he said he was a *lufan* and had come to search the house to count the people. Her husband did not see him when he came at 12.30 a.m. When her husband had half opened the door for him at 2 a.m. prisoner stabbed him without warning. Her husband was taken to hospital, and was there about 12 days.

Prisoner, who appeared somewhat weak in intellect, said in his defence that on the 26th ult. he asked complainant to cure him, as he thought he was a leper. She said he was not a leper, and then put some red medicine on his face which she said would make him quite well again. Then she practised some magic over him and he went mad, and rushed about the streets hitting himself over the head and body. Confinement in gaol the last two weeks had, however, brought him to his senses. He was not a *lufan*—somebody told him he was! The knife (shown him) was his. He took it to complainant's house to poke him as he was not cured.

His worship said he had had a very narrow escape from the grave charge of murder, the penalty for which is hanging. He appeared to be of somewhat unsteady mind, and probably 6 months in gaol, where he recommended that he be placed under medical observation, and at the end of the term that he be sent out of the colony, as he was evidently a very dangerous character, and an “undesirable” member of the native community prove would, a salutary lesson to him.

IMPORTANT CODE-BOOK CASE AT SHANGHAI.

In the German Court, Shanghai, on the 4th inst. before Mr. K. Mauns (Vice-Consul), and Messrs. H. Loeblich and Th. Meyer (Assessors), a case came on between Messrs. Ellinger and Co., plaintiffs (represented by Mr. Platt, Counsel for the Plaintiffs), and Messrs. Simon Dux and Co., defendants (represented by Dr. Vorwerk).

The petition of the plaintiffs was as follows:—“The plaintiffs are a firm of British merchants carrying on business at Manchester and elsewhere, and the defendants are a firm of German merchants carrying on business at Shanghai and elsewhere.

2.—Part of the plaintiffs' business consists in exporting piece-goods from England in fulfilment of orders received by them from merchants in foreign countries, and in order to facilitate the settlement of the terms of such orders and the carrying out as quickly as possible, and following the practice of merchants engaged in such export business, the plaintiffs at a considerable cost, caused a private telegraphic code to be compiled, a copy of which the plaintiffs entrusted to those merchants in the foreign countries from whom they were in the habit of receiving orders, upon the distinct understanding that such copy code was the property of the plaintiffs and that the merchant to whom the copy code was so entrusted should preserve the private nature of such code and should not divulge to others any material part or parts thereof or lend or allow the same out of his possession; it was stated on the cover of each copy code so entrusted that it was the private telegraphic code of the plaintiffs and had to be returned to them on demand.

3.—The plaintiffs obtained their said private telegraphic code in the way in which Manchester merchants usually obtain such codes, that is to say, in the following manner:—

There are certain firms whose business consists in compiling telegraphic codes, and the plaintiffs instructed one of such firms to compile a code for them; such code was thereupon compiled and the plaintiffs paid a large sum of money for it; after plaintiffs had so obtained their code they employed and paid a man to complete it, and this man was engaged for a period of nearly one year on such work. When the code was completely finished the plaintiffs caused to be printed 80 to 100 copies of it, each copy containing 2 volumes, and this also cost the plaintiffs a large sum of money.

The plaintiffs caused such copy codes to be sent to those merchants in foreign countries with whom they did business on the terms set out in the preceding clauses.

4.—The plaintiffs occasionally received orders from the defendants, and consequently on or about the 16th February, 1903, the plaintiffs, following the usual practice, entrusted the defendants with their said private telegraphic code upon the terms above expressed.

5.—About the beginning of the month of November 1903, Mr. James Ellinger, one of the plaintiffs, came to Shanghai for the purpose of looking up the firm's constituents there, such constituents being Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., Messrs. Ward, Probst & Co., and the defendants. At that time there was also in Shanghai a certain Mr. R. Dux, a member of the firm of Messrs. Simon Dux & Co., merchants of Manchester, who had come to Shanghai in order to work up a connection for his firm among merchants in China.

6.—In order that a firm of merchants in Manchester may successfully carry on business with merchants in China, it is absolutely necessary that they should have a telegraphic code to work with, and hence in order that the said Mr. R. Dux's firm might be able to compete in business on equal terms with other Manchester firms doing business with merchants in China, it was necessary that his firm should have a telegraphic code as good as such other firms possessed.

7.—About the 18th December, 1903, Mr. James Ellinger was informed that the said Mr. R. Dux was compiling a telegraphic code for his firm with the assistance of the plaintiffs' code; thereupon Mr. James Ellinger at once saw the defendants in their office and enquired of them whether they had parted with the possession of the plaintiffs' code which had been entrusted to them, to Mr. Dux, and if they had, to get the code back and return it to him, Mr. James Ellinger.

The result of such enquiries was that the defendants returned the code to Mr. James Ellinger within two hours of his said interview with them; they admitted they had lent the code to Mr. R. Dux and apologised for having done so.

8.—The defendants in so parting with the possession of the said code violated the terms upon which it had been entrusted to them; and the confidence imposed in them by the plaintiffs; in addition, through the defendants allowing the code to get into the hands of one of the plaintiffs' competitors, the privacy of their code has been completely ruined and it has become necessary for them to replace it by a new code.

In consequence of the defendants having so acted Mr. James Ellinger was obliged to write to his firm in Manchester informing them of the circumstances and requesting that an old code which had become “out of date” should be sent out, which old code would have to be used until a new one could be made. The plaintiffs will be put to a great deal of expense and trouble in procuring a new code, and in the meanwhile their business will be prejudiced by reason of their having to make use of an old code which is not up to date.

The plaintiffs therefore pray that the defendants may be ordered to pay to them the sum of £1,000 as damages for the injury done by them to the private telegraphic code the property of the plaintiffs, and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

Dated the twenty-third day of February, 1904.

STOKES & PLATT,
Counsel for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. Platt, having read the foregoing petition, said (in argument): The defendants admit that the plaintiffs entrusted them with this telegraphic code, but they deny the terms upon which the plaintiffs say they lent it to them. They say further that there was in Shanghai a Mr. R. Dux, a member of a Manchester firm who had come to work up a connection for his firm. They do not deny that they lent to him this private telegraphic code, but they say they did not in any way ruin the privacy of plaintiffs' code, and that it is not necessary for plaintiffs to get a new code; that plaintiffs have suffered no loss, and therefore have no claim against the defendants. The first question arising, what were the terms upon which the plaintiffs entrusted defendants with their private code? Those terms we say are set out in the second paragraph of the petition. They were not to lend the code or let it go out of their possession. I take the code itself—which was lent by the plaintiffs to the defendants—and put it in. Inside the code you will find a statement printed to this effect:—“Messrs. Ellinger and Co., private telegraphic code. This code is the property of Messrs. Ellinger & Co. It is only lent to Messrs. Simon Dux & Co., and must be returned to the former on demand.” That statement was pasted in each copy of the telegraphic code entrusted to the defendants. That statement at once proves the first and fifth terms I have enumerated—first, that it is the property of the plaintiffs, and fifth, that it had to be delivered up on demand. There remain the second, third, and fourth terms. I say these terms are impliedly incorporated into the agreement by the word “private.” What the codebook and the fourth term impliedly incorporated depends upon the construction the Court puts upon the word “private.” Surely it means that the man to whom it is entrusted must preserve the private nature of it—must not divulge its contents to others, nor let it pass out of his hands. I do not see anything else it can mean. I ask the Court—If the Court has any doubt—to ask the Assessors, who are merchants in this city, what construction they put on the word “private,” or I will ask Mr. Meyerling himself, and accept his answer, whether, when one merchant lends his private telegraphic code to another, the borrower does not impliedly undertake not to divulge the contents. It would be impossible to carry on business without such codes and without strict privacy of such codes. It is a private telegraphic code, and therefore differs from the public codes which anyone can buy at the shops. Plaintiffs have paid a large sum of money to obtain such code, and they are entitled to expect, when entrusting it to others, that that privacy shall be respected. The next question is—Who was Mr. R. Dux? In their answer defendants admit that he was a member of the firm of Messrs. Simon Dux & Co., Manchester, who came to work up a business connection in China for his firm. It is clear therefore that Mr. R. Dux was a competitor in business. They also say that Mr. R. Dux had a good code for many years with which they could do business. Even in that case, Mr. R. Dux was compiling a new code for use in China. That has been admitted in the following way. When plaintiffs discovered or were informed that Mr. R. Dux was compiling a new code with the help of their code, they demanded it back. Mr. Dux entrusted his interests to a firm of lawyers here, Messrs. Drummond and White-Cooper, who wrote that he was making a new code, but not making use of the plaintiffs' private code. Therefore, we have this situation. The plaintiffs' private code has been lent to a competitor who is preparing a new code. What did Mr. R. Dux want with that code? Either he wanted it to help him in preparing a new purpose, or he wanted to give some information as to how plaintiffs' business was carried on. It cannot be doubted that Mr. R. Dux wanted plaintiffs' code. Therefore, you see, gentlemen, that this code having been lent, that the privacy of that code was at once ruined. It was lent on the understanding that its privacy would be respected. Mr. R. Dux had this code in his possession for some time, and there is no question that he must have got some knowledge of its contents. That knowledge, you can well imagine, in the hands of a disloyal man, might be turned to some disadvantage of the plaintiffs. I do not say that having required this information of the contents of the code, that the privacy of that code has absolutely been ruined. If the plaintiffs want a private code, they must get a new one, and the cost of that new one should not fall upon them, but upon the defendants, who have been the cause of all this trouble. Mr. Ellinger being an interested party cannot give evidence, and he is prepared to make a statement to show how he obtained the information that Mr. Dux had the code. After the lapse of two hours from his demand to the defendants, the code was returned to him at his rooms at the hotel, with apologies for its having been so lent. He can state, if you wish it, that he at once wrote to his firm in Manchester telling them that the privacy of the code was ruined and that a new one must be made. He has heard from his firm that the new code is being made, and that the cost of it will be something like £500. It is not a case, then, of a man who lent a code to a competitor, and kept the code to himself. Was the code entrusted to the defendants? Was its privacy ruined by its being lent? If the privacy was ruined, has the plaintiff suffered damage? Is it necessary for him to have a new one compiled? If you conclude that a new one should be compiled, I contend that the cost of it should fall upon the defendants.

Mr. Meyerling—Has the new code been made?

Mr. Platt—Yes. We have a telegram to that effect.

Mr. Vorwerk, for the defendants, replied at this point. Following is a translation of the points of the replies to the petition.

Defendants' answer to the petition of the above mentioned plaintiffs sheweth:—

Paragraph 1 is admitted.

With regard to paragraphs 2 and 3, arrangements arrived at between plaintiffs and third parties are unknown to defendants and have consequently no bearing upon this case.

With regard to paragraph 4, prior to the 16th February 1903, one transaction took place between the plaintiffs and the defendants, but since then no other transaction had taken

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place. The defendants received a code from plaintiffs, but the conditions, as set out, were not made.

Paragraph 5 is admitted.

With regard to paragraph 6, the firm of Simon Dux & Co. has had for years a good code suitable for transacting business with its China friends.

With regard to para. 7, if plaintiffs had been informed that Mr. Dux was utilising their code in the compilation of one for himself, defendants would say that plaintiffs had been misinformed and that they had since satisfied themselves upon this point.

Paragraphs 8 and 9 are disputed. As plaintiffs have been shown that they had suffered any damage, and as there is no legal case against the defendants, a dismissal of the action is prayed for with costs.

Mr. Ellinger was interrogated by the Court, and said he knew of cases in several other places, as well as in Shanghai, in which fraud had been done by obtaining codes and copies of telegrams. By bribing a Chinese official, for instance, it would be possible to obtain copies of telegrams for him. His pattern could be lying on his competitor's desk. Every pattern is numbered. Such competitor knowing his code, could telegraph in his name, find out prices and possible dates of delivery.

Mr. Meyer—You think it possible that a man could telegraph to your firm? How could he get the answer if addressed to you?

Mr. Ellinger—By bribing the Chinese official or telegraph clerk. But I don't pretend to tell you exactly how it could be done. All I say is, I have lost confidence in my code, now in the hands of competitors, and must have another one. Mr. Dux has had that code for weeks. He may have every word out of it.

Mr. Meyer—There are only two points: whether there has been a special agreement with Messrs. Meyerling and Co. not to divulge this code; and secondly, have you suffered any damage? (To Mr. Platt). Have you any remarks? You put it that the word “private” means that?

Mr. Platt—Yes. We do not claim for any injury done to our business, but simply for the cost of a new code.

The Court retired at 1 1/2 o'clock, to consider its decision. Subsequently judgment was given as follows:—

The petition of the plaintiffs is dismissed with costs for the following reasons:—
1.—The Court rules that by reason of the plaintiffs sending to the defendants the code in which it is expressly stated “this code is a private one,” and in consequence of the defendants having kept and used this code, that an implicit (implied?) agreement existed between the plaintiffs and the defendants according to which the defendants undertook to keep the codebook secret and not to divulge the contents to others.
The defendants therefore would be liable for damages if such have occurred.

2.—In the present case there is no proof that actual damage has been sustained. The fact that the competitor after inspection of the code is in a position to save telegram expenses in a similar manner as plaintiffs may be deplorable for the latter but does not imply actual pecuniary loss, and it is further the opinion of the Court that the code has not been rendered useless by the indiscretion of the defendants because a knowledge of the code does not imply the discovery of any business secrets of the firm. Therefore the compiling of a new code is not necessitated by action of the defendants.
—N.C.D.N.

SHIPPING NOTES.

THE “CHANG.”
The s.s. *Ichang*, Capt. Jones, arrived from Chungking yesterday. Though she has over 2,000 tons of cargo aboard, only 100 tons are for Hongkong.

THE “GLAUCUS.”
The s.s. *Glaucus*, Capt. Baker, has arrived from Yokohama, via Amoy, with some 4,500 tons of cargo, 500 tons of it being for Hongkong. The *Glaucus* experienced strong N.E. gale.

WELSH COAL.
The s.s. *Cymeline*, Capt. Smyth, has arrived from Barry Dock with 4,300 tons of coal. Her agents are Messrs. Dodwell & Co.

THE “INDRAMA.”
The s.s. *Indramah* arrived from Portland, Or., via Moji, yesterday with 1,000 tons of coal and 6,000 tons of flour.

SAIGON RICE.
The s.s. *Holstein* arrived from Saigon yesterday with 1,800 tons of rice. Her consignees are Messrs. Yuen Wo.

THE “TIBETUS.”
The s.s. *Tibet* arrived from Manila yesterday. Though she had a quantity of cargo on board there is very little for this port.

THE “EXPRESS OF CHINA.”
The C.P.M. *Express of China* arrived from Vancouver—last port Shanghai—yesterday. Capt. R. Archibald, R.N.B., reports fair weather in the Pacific.



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Hongkong, 18th February, 1904.

[33]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 r. 15, CYPRINE, British str., 2,150, W. Smyth, Barry 27th January, Coal-ADMIRALTY.
 r. 15, GLAUCUS, British str., 3,590, A. D. Baker, Yokohama via Amoy 28th February, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 r. 15, ICHANG, British str., 1,228, J. Lloyd Jones, Wuhu and Chinkiang 11th March, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 r. 16, EMPRESS OF CHINA, British str., 3,046, E. Archibald, A.M.S., Vancouver 23rd Feb. Mails and General.—C. P. I. Co.
 r. 16, HOLSTEIN, German str., 285, J. C. Hansen, Saigon 11th March, Rice and Flour.—JENSEN & CO.
 r. 16, INDRAMITA, British str., 3,360, W. E. Craven, R.N.R., Moji 11th Mar., General.—C. A. S. S. Co.
 r. 16, KOWLOON, German str., 1,447, Stier, Chinkiang 12th March, General.—STREMSSEN & CO.
 r. 16, NANSHAN, U.S. collier, Pardo, Cavito 13th March.
 r. 16, THALES, British str., 890, Robson, Poonchey 13th Mar., Amoy 14th and Swatow 15th, General.—DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.
 r. 16, FIDELITY, German str., 2,751, M. Urub, Manila 13th March, General.—CARLOWITZ & CO.
 r. 16, TRIUMPH, German str., 789, Hansen, Swatow 15th Mar., General.—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 16th March.
 r. 16, THALES, British str., 890, Robson, Poonchey 13th Mar., Amoy 14th and Swatow 15th, General.—DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.
 r. 16, FIDELITY, German str., 2,751, M. Urub, Manila 13th March, General.—CARLOWITZ & CO.
 r. 16, TRIUMPH, German str., 789, Hansen, Swatow 15th Mar., General.—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

DEPARTURE.

16th March.
 r. 16, THALES, British str., 890, Robson, Poonchey 13th Mar., Amoy 14th and Swatow 15th, General.—DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.
 r. 16, FIDELITY, German str., 2,751, M. Urub, Manila 13th March, General.—CARLOWITZ & CO.
 r. 16, TRIUMPH, German str., 789, Hansen, Swatow 15th Mar., General.—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

16th March.
 r. 16, THALES, British str., 890, Robson, Poonchey 13th Mar., Amoy 14th and Swatow 15th, General.—DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.
 r. 16, FIDELITY, German str., 2,751, M. Urub, Manila 13th March, General.—CARLOWITZ & CO.
 r. 16, TRIUMPH, German str., 789, Hansen, Swatow 15th Mar., General.—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

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 DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., LIMITED.
 DR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
 THE Company's Steamship
 "HAILONG."
 Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
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 Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
 THE Steamship
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 Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 17th inst., at Noon.
 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provision, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
 This Steamer is installed throughout with Electric Light.
 A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
 N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
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 Agents, [753]
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

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 MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents, [75]
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

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 PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
 THE Company's Steamship
 "SALAZIE."
 Captain Nègre, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent, [75]
 Hongkong, 16th March, 1904.

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 SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
 Agents, [75]
 Hongkong, 16th March, 1904.

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 Hongkong, 16th March, 1904.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	AAJAX	Brit. str.	Geo. W. Gordon	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	19th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BORNEO	Brit. str.	G. W. Gordon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 9 A.M.
LONDON &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SIMLA	Brit. str.	R. F. Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	PAK LING	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MACHAON	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	12th April.
LONDON & ANTWERP	TELMACHUS	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst.
MARSEILLES &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	STERN	Fr. str.	Hane	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	E. Prehn	MELCHERS & CO.	30th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAMBA	Ger. str.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	2nd April.
ST. NAZAIRE, HAVRE & HAMBURG	ABESSINIA	Ger. str.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	12th April.
HAMBURG	BEISGAVIA	Ger. str.	Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	25th April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	Gronmeyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	3rd May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MAKROB	Ger. str.	Stern	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	17th May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	STRASSBURG	Brit. str.	Madsen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	31st May.
TRISTE &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SILBIA	Aus. str.	Stabile	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	IDOMENEUS	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th April.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	AFRIDI	Brit. str.	Geo. E. Wallace	DODWELL & CO., LD.	Early April.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	KENNEBEC	Brit. str.		STANDARD OIL CO.	About 23rd inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	E. OF CHINA	Brit. str.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	27th April.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	25th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TRIMONT	Brit. str.	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	23rd inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	NINGCHOW	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	24th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	INDRASAMHA	Brit. str.	W. E. Craven	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	8th April.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHINGTU	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA	AUSTRALIAN	Brit. str.	McArthur	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 21st inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PAWLAN	Brit. str.	Watt	CHINA COM. S.S. CO.	26th inst., at Noon.
MOJI, SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO) &c.	ATHOLL	Brit. str.	J. Dissler	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
KOBE (DIRECT)	CHINGTU	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	23rd inst.
KOBE	KWEIANG	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SALAZIE	Fr. str.	Nègre	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	Matcovich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BENGAL	Brit. str.	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAMBURG	Ger. str.	E. Burmeister	MELCHERS & CO.	19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TRIMONT	Jap. str.	A. Hansen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	20th inst., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FRITHJOF	Jap. str.	H. A. Haraldsen	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	27th inst., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TRITON	Jap. str.	T. Brandt	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	23rd inst., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAKROB	Jap. str.	Gibson	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	RUH	Brit. str.	Robson	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.	19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHAWMUT	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	26th inst., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	WUCHANG	Brit. str.	W. M. Smith	DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 30th April.
				BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd inst., 4 P.M.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
 PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.
 STEAM FOR
 SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
 COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
 MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
 AND BLACK SEA PORTS
 LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd March, 1904
 at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
 "SYDNEY," Captain Blanc, with Mails
 Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this
 Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call,
 WITHOUT TRANSITMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London
 as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
 transit through Marseilles for the principal
 places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon
 only on Monday, the 21st March. Specie and
 Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day.
 Parcels will be received on board on Tuesday.
 Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
 must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents
 and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Com-
 pany's Office.
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1904.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK
 VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 (With liberty to call at Philippine Ports.)

THE Steamship
 "KENNEBEC"
 Captain Geo. R. Wallace, will be despatched as
 above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 23rd
 inst.

For Freight or further information, apply to
 STANDARD OIL COMPANY
 OF NEW YORK.
 Oriental Freight Department.
 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1904.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
 in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
 are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF
 LADING for all the principal ports in
 SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
 CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly
 service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
 CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight.
 For Freight and further particulars,
 apply to
 DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
 General Agents for China and Japan.
 Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."
 Captain Samuel Bell Smith.
 DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week
 days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Excursion
 Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao week days
 at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.
 FARE—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin
 and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5.
 On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class
 Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return
 Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on
 board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$5
 extra will be charged for each Cabin which has
 accommodation for two or more Passengers.
 Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok
 Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every
 Sunday, and takes only 24 hours to reach Macao.
 MING ON & CO.
 2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.
 Hongkong 8th September, 1903.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL...	"NINGCHOW"	On 20th March.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL...	"ANTENOR"	On 24th March.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL...	"OOPACK"	On 31st March.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL...	"JASON"	On 5th April.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL...	"ACHILLES"	On 10th April.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 17th March.
LONDON AND ANTWERP	"AJAX"	On 19th March.
LONDON AND ANTWERP	"PAK LING"	On 29th March.
LONDON AND ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	On 12th April.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 20th April.
LONDON AND ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	On 26th April.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	On 23rd March.

The s.s. "NINGCHOW" left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst.
The s.s. "TYDEUS" left Victoria B.C. on the 21st inst., for Japan and Hongkong.

For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1904. [10-11]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 18th March.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO...	"SUNGKIANG"	On 18th March, Noon.
KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 23rd March, 4 P.M.
ILOILO	"WUCHANG"	On 25th March, 4 P.M.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 8th April.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duty qualified
Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS (See Special Advertisement).
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1904. [12]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,
ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL,
to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED
SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and
ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"SILBERIA,"
Captain Stahl, will be despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 17th March.

For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to—
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1904. [13]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

J. TREVOUX & CO.

HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY
SERVICE.

THE Commodities Steamer

"PAUL BEAU,"
Captain Frangon, leaves Hongkong for Canton
at 8 P.M., on SUNDAY, TUESDAYS and
THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the
following days, leaving Canton at 4 P.M., taking
passengers and cargo as usual, and will shortly
be followed by the Steamer "CHARLES
HARDOUNI."

These two magnificent and up-to-date
steamers are lighted with Electricity.
The Saloon is under European Supervision.
First Class European ... \$8.00
Second Class European ... \$3.00
First Class Chinese ... \$1.50
Second Class Chinese ... \$0.80
Deck ... 30
Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen's
Street, Praya West.

For further particulars, apply to
J. LANDOLT, Agent,
The Pharmacy, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1904. [14]

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British steamship

"YING KING,"
Captain Ramsay, of 1088 tons, Registered, is the
newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished
steamer on the line and is lighted throughout
with electricity; hot and cold water service.
The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING,
at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every
following evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class ... \$3.00 for Single journey
2nd ... 1.50
Meals ... 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end
of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.
No. 218, 60, LK Street,
Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [15]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. *Mongolia*,
Syria and Persia.

From Calcutta, &c., ex s.s. *Candia*.
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. *B. I. S. N.*
and *B. P. S. N. Co.'s* steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M., To-day, the 11th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 18th inst., at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignee's and
the Company's representative at an appointed
hour. All Claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognised. No
Claims will be admitted after the Goods have
left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1904.

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Hongkong, 14th March, 1904. [16]

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